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JUN 30 1982

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Form Approved
OMB No. 44-R1387

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

DAC PART NO:
DPM 5069

Required under USDL Safety and Health Regulations for Ship Repairing, Shipbuilding, and Shipbreaking (29 CFR 1915, 1916, 1917)

## SECTION I

| MANUFACTURER'S NAME | EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NO. |
|---|---|
| Turco Products, Inc. | (213)634-3300 |

ADDRESS (Number, Street, City, State, and ZIP Code)
24600 South Main Street, Carson, Ca. 90749

| CHEMICAL NAME AND SYNONYMS | TRADE NAME AND SYNONYMS |
|---|---|
| | Turco 657 (C-50) |

| CHEMICAL FAMILY | FORMULA |
|---|---|
| | |

## SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS
## HAZARDOUS MIXTURES OF LIQUIDS, SOLIDS, OR GASES

| | C.A.S. NUMBER | DOT SPILL CAT. | EPA WASTE NUMBER. | % | TLV UNITS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Methylene chloride | 75-09-2 | -- | U080 | 90 | 200PPM |
| Isopropanol | 67-63-0 | -- | D001 | 10 | 400PPM |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

Other components not defined as hazardous by US Dept. of Labor

Carcinogens None

## SECTION III - PHYSICAL DATA

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BOILING POINT (°F.) | Approx. | 100°F | SPECIFIC GRAVITY ($H_2O$=1) | | 1.24 |
| VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg.) | Approx. | 380mm | PERCENT, VOLATILE BY VOLUME (%) | Essentially | 100 |
| VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1) | More than | 1 | EVAPORATION RATE (Bu, Ac. =1) | More than | 1 |
| SOLUBILITY IN WATER | | Moderate | | | |

APPEARANCE AND ODOR Clear colorless liquid, chlorinated hydrocarbon odor

## SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

| FLASH POINT (Method used) | FLAMMABLE LIMITS | Lel | Uel |
|---|---|---|---|
| None to boil (Setaflash) | | Unknown | |

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
Carbon dioxide, foam

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES
Use self contained respiratory protection.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS
Thermal decomposition may produce toxic oxides of carbon and chlorine. Drums exposed to even moderate heat may develop sufficient internal pressure to rupture.

3987-13

 Revised: 7-80 (Continued on reverse side)

dg Reviewed:

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## SECTION V HEALTH HAZARD DATA

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE: See Section II
EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE: Inhalation: Dizziness, headache, intoxication. Skin contact: Skin irritation, defatting. May be absorbed through skin in toxic amounts. Eyes: Severe irritation, may cause permanent damage.
EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES: Severe chest pain in vicinity of breast bone may indicate accumulation of dangerous levels of carboxy hemoglobin by metabolism of methylene chloride to carbon monoxide.Obtain medical att. Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult administer oxygen. If breathing has stopped apply artificial respiration. Obtain medical att. Eyes: Flush eyes with large volumes of water for 15 minutes. Obtain medical att. Skin: Remove contaminated clothing, launder before reuse. Wash affected skin area with soap and water. If irritation persists or blistering occurs obtain medical att. Ingestion:If conscious, drink a quart of water then induce vomiting by placing a finger far back in the throat. Take immediately to a hospital. If unconscious or in convulsions take immediately to a hospital. DO NOT induce vomiting or attempt to give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

## SECTION VI - REACTIVITY DATA

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| STABILITY | UNSTABLE | | CONDITIONS TO AVOID |
| | STABLE | X | |

INCOMPATABILITY *(Materials to avoid)*
Strong oxidizing agents

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS
Toxic oxides of carbon and chlorine (carbon monoxide, phosgene, etc)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION | MAY OCCUR | | CONDITIONS TO AVOID |
| | WILL NOT OCCUR | X | |

## SECTION VII - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED
Contain spillage. Ventilate area. Wipe up or absorb spillage onto absorbent material. Recover in drums for disposal.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD
1. Landfill under applicable local, State and regional regulations.
2. Burn in a chemical furnace with appropriate fume scrubbing system.
3. Transfer to reclaiming center for solvent recovery.

## SECTION VIII - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION (Specify type): If TLV is exceeded a self-contained breathing apparatus, positive pressure hose mask or an air-line mask is advised. These should have a full face piece and be operated in pressure demand or other positive pressure mode. For exposure of no more than 30 min. in areas of good ventilation, a full face mask with an organic vapor canister may be used. These should be checked often and the canister replaced regularly. The canister must not contain Hopcalite These must not be used in partly enclosed or low lying areas, such as tanks or sumps, or for emergency use.

VENTILATION — LOCAL EXHAUST: x — MECHANICAL: — SPECIAL: — OTHER:

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Solvent resistant (neoprene)

EYE PROTECTION: Well fitting cup type or rubber framed goggles

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Solvent resistant boots and apron (neoprene)

## SECTION IX - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING: Use care in opening drums to avoid spurting of contents.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: Vapors from this product are heavier than air and will travel along the ground to collect in low lying areas, such as sumps. Personnel entering such areas must be provided with respiratory protection and a safety line. They should be kept under observation while in the area by another man at a safe distance.



GPO 934-190

03 SEPTEMBER 1985

# ALERT
# ON
# METHYLENE CHLORIDE

The Hazard Evaluation System and Information System (HESIS), State of California, has issued a Hazard Alert on Methylene Chloride (dichloromethane). Here at DAC one of our solvents, C-50, Chlorosolve Cleaner, DPM 5069, contains 80-90% methylene chloride. HESIS states that in recent tests, methylene chloride caused cancer in laboratory animals. Whether it can cause cancer in humans has not been adequately studied; however, because of the animal studies this alert has been issued as a precautionary measure.

Workplace exposure limits for methylene chloride have not changed and remain at a time weighted average of 100 parts per million (ppm) for any 8-hour workshift. The toxilogical tests used to establish this alert, exposed mice and rats to extremely high concentrations of methylene chloride: 1,000, 2,000 and 4,000 ppm, 5 days per week for 102 weeks.

Cleaning or stripping with C-50 (methylene chloride) in large areas may cause an exposure above 100 ppm. Cleaning aircraft fuel tanks or cargo holds and stripping the preservative coat off the aircraft may cause an exposure over 100 ppm. In these situations an airline respirator must be worn. An ordinary cartridge respirator (organic vapor) will no longer be considered.

If you have any questions about the use of methylene chloride or wish to read the entire Hazard Alert, contact your supervisor and Occupational Safety will make a copy available.

If you have additional questions, call Occupational Safety & Health Services at extension 3-4233.

H. L. Cook
Manager
Occupational Safety & Health Services